M

Home (1945) Department.

7N SERIES.

p.27(2)

G.O. No. 2514

Dated 2-7-46

Despatch Abstract.

Acts — Madras Grazing (Amendment) Act 1941

Re-enacted — Papers Recorded:

(1)

Copy of U.O. Note No.1152/46-2 Public (Elections) dated 25th March 1946.

Extract of paragraph 12 'Legislation" may be sent to all sections in Public for information and necessary action if any.

May issue.

R.D.M. 25.3.46
P.G.N. 25.3.46

To
All Sections in Public Department.

Extract of paragraph 12 of the Memorandum of His Excellency the Governor's instructions for revoking the operation of Section 93 of the Government of India Act.1935.

Paragraph 12- Legislation:- On the revocation of the section 93 Proclamation, all Bills will lapse unless they have already received the assent of the Governor or of the Governor General, as the case may be.

Acts will not come into operation until they have been published in the Fort St.George Gazette. Such publication cannot be withheld in the case of an Act which has already received the assent of the Governor or of the Governor General. It is very desirable that publication of assent to Acts should take place before the section 93 proclamation is revoked as the legality of publication after the revocation may be questioned. Secretaries to Government will take specific orders in each case as to the date on which the Acts assented to by the Governor or the Governor General, as the case may be and not already published, should be published in the Fort St.George Gazette Extraordinary before the section 93 revoking proclamation is issued. The same procedure should be adopted in respect of any very urgent or purely formal legislation which it is desire-able to enact and publish before the section 93 proclamation is revoked. His Excellency will as far as possible consult the Premier designate before passing in each case. If necessary the publication should take place in a Gazette

All Bills which have not received the assent of the Governor or the Governor General as the case may be, before the date of revocation of the section 93 proclamation will be treated as if they were proposed for legislation under Secretariate Instruction 32(2). Secretaries to Government will submit them first through the Ministers departmentally concerned to His Excellency and then subject to the orders then passed send them in full circulation.

Acts passed by the Governor during the section 93 regime expires two years after the revocation of the Proclamation section 93 (4) of the Act. Secretaries to Government will submit lists of such Acts in their departments to the Ministers departmentlly concern for orders whether they should be repealed, amended or, in due course re-enacted.

True Copy

(2)

Copy of U.O. Note No.3325-1 Legal, dated 15-5-1946.

Sub: Government of India Act. 1935- Section 93 -Acts passed during the period of the Proclamation- Further action.

Section 93 (4) of the Government of India Act, 1935 provides that any law made by His Excellency the Governor during the period when the proclamation under section 93 was in force shall, subject to the terms of such law, continue to have effect until two years have elapsed from the date on which the Proclamation is revoked, unless sooner repealed or reenacted. The Acts made by the Governor during the period in question commence with Madras Act Iof 1940 and end with Madras Act II of 1946. It is necessary to take further action now in respect of these Acts, having regard to the provision of Government of India Act quoted above. Some departments have already taken the necessary action in respect of a few of these Acts. A complete list of the Acts relating to each Department is appended hereto for the information of the Departments to ensure that no Act is lost sight of.

To
The Depts. of the Sectt. concerned.

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The Madras City Police (Amendment) Act, 1940 (M.A VII of 1940)
The Madras City Police (Amendment) Act, 1941 (XIII of 1941)
The Madras Hackney Carriage (Amendment) Act, 1941 (M.A I of 1941)
The Madras City Police (Amendment) Act, 1941 (M.A XXII of 1941)
The Madras City Police and Towns Nuisances (Amendment) Act 1941 (M.A XXIII of 1941)
The Madras City Police, Town Nuisances and Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Amendment) Act 1942 (M.A XX of 1942)
The Madras city Police (Amendment) Act 1942 (M.A XXXI of 1942)

True Copy

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTES FOR THE CABINET MEETING.

Subject:- Acts- Madras Acts passed by His Excellency the Governor during section 93 situation- Re-enactment.

The following Amending Acts were passed during the section 93 regime:-

1. The Madras City Police (Amendment) Act, 1940 (Madras Act VII of 1940)
2. The Madras Hackney Carriage (Amendment) Act 1941 (Madras Act I of 1941)
3. The Madras City Police (Second Amendment) Act, 1941 (Madras Act XXII of 1941)
4. The Madras City Police and Town Nuisances (Amendment) Act 1941 (Madras Act XXIII of 1941)
5. The Madras City Police, Towns Nuisances and Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Amendment) Act 1942 (Madras Act XX of 1942)
6. The Madras City Police (Amendment) Act 1942 (Madras Act XXXI of 1942)
7. The Madras Gaming (Amendment) Act 1946 (Madras Act IV of 1946.

2. The operation of section 93 of the Government of India Act, 1935 has been revoked with effect from 30.4.46 The Acts will have force for a period of two years after that date and will lapse on 1.5.1948 unless action is taken in the meantime to re-enact them. The case was accordingly circulated to Hon'ble Ministers and H.E the Governor for orders whether these Acts should be repealed, amended or re-enacted. In that connection the Hon'ble Ministers minuted as follows:-

"This is a proposal to re-enact a series of Acts. They were passed by the Advisers' Government and they are sought to be passed again. I think, No.5 in the list of Acts above requires some further consideration I do not like it to be passed, before it is considered in greater detail. The reason for that Act is, that prior to 1942 there was a statutory provision, under which the agents of the Society for the prevention of Cruelty to Animals (S.P.C.A) could be empowered to arrest persons, who, in their view, committed offences relating to cruelty to animals. Under the law as it stood the agents of the Society had to prefer complaints to magistrates on which summonses had to issue. The Advisers' Government thought that it was necessary to empower agents of the S.P.C.A to arrest, without warrant, the persons committing in their view, any act constituting cruelty to animals, which was punishable under Section 53 of the Madras City Police Act, 1888.

Many of us know from personal experience how this S.P.C.A is being worked. I am afraid, this is a Department in which corruption is full to the hilt and the agriculturists are to be protected from this and it will not be good giving these extended powers to these officers and so, that Act need not be reenacted now. If the Department feels that it is necessary to re-enact, I wish, that opinions should be taken over this matter again, and full publicity given. I think we should also consult the opinions of some who may have some experience in the working of that Society. The other Acts may be re-enacted".

"Many of the Acts are wholesome and necessary. But here and there there are provisions which were easily enacted by the previous Government but which this Government may not find necessary, or desirable or adequate For instance in the case of Act 31 of 1942 I do not like to arm Deputy Commissioners with power to remand accused to custody without brining them before Presidency Magistrate on the plea given namely that the time of the Magistracy would be saved or there would be economy in transport and escort. This seems to me to be a very retrograde measure. Regarding the Act on Betting on Cotton (Act IV of 1946) I have been informed during my tour in South Kanara that the Act is not adequate and that the Police are making money out of it and that betting is going on underground inspite of the Act. Regarding the Hackney Act again (Act I of 1941) I would not like to arm the Commissioner with power to fix even the number of taxis in the guise of control of rickshaws. Like this I find something to add or substract from all this bundle of acts sent in this office file In respect of all of them I woud like to know from the Departments how they have worked in actual practice and also the opinion of the Advocate

General. There is enough time for all this the Acts would expire only in 1948. May I also suggest to the Hon'ble Minister (Law) that after getting these opinions he might call us for a discussion, formal or informal, so that we may thrash out all details. Otherwise this method of circulation will never end. I see that the file started last June and it may reach its conclusion next June or December".

K.R.K- 25.12.46

"There is no other way of discussing the matters referred to here except at a meeting (even informal) of the Ministers. The memoranda for legislature put up and suggestion of Hon'ble Ministers may be made and discussed at the meeting. Let the circulatinn continue".

K.B 8:1.47.

"This may be discussed at a meeting of the Council of Ministers

D.T 10-1-47

"I agree" K.K.R.
18-1-47

"I agree to a Cabinet discussion subject to Hon'ble Prime Minister's concurrence".

A.N. 7-2-47

'I agree it may be placed before the Cabinet"

V.V.G
(for H.P. M.P.)
22.2.47

3. The draft memoranda relating to the Acts are annexed.

Sd- x x x
Hon'ble Minister for Home.

True Copy.

Home Department.

ANNEXURE.

Draft memorandum for legislation.

Acts- The Madras City Police Act, 1888- Regulation of the lighting- up rule in the Madras Traffic Rules, the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules and the Madras City Police Act- The Madras City Police (Amendment) Act, 1940 (Madras Act VII of 1940) Re-Enactment.

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Rules 34 and 43 of the Madras Traffic Rules, 1939 and rule 53 of the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1938 which were in force in 1940 in the City of Madras and elsewhere in the Province provided that lights should be exhibited on vehicles upto half an hours before sunrise. Section 71 (iv) of the M.C.P.Act, 1888 however required lights to be carried only upto one hour before sunrise. It was considered that this discrepancy should be removed. Further, while a breach of the lighting up rule contained in the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules and the Madras Traffic Rules was punishable with fine only, a breach of section 71 (iv) of the City Police Actwas punishable with fine or imprisonment which might extend to one month. It was considered that there was no justification for retaining the penalty of imprisonment for a breach of the lighting up rule. It was therefore proposed to omit clause (iv) of section 71 of the M.C.P. Act.

2. The Bill was not published for public criticism. H.E the Governor enacted the Madras City Police (Amendment) Act 1940 (Madras Act VII of 1940) under the powers assumed to himself under section 93 of the Government of India Act, 1935. It is proposed to re-enact this Act lest it should lapse on account of the revocation of Section 93 Proclamation.

Draft Memorandum for legislation

Gaming-Madras City-Control of bucket shops-The Madras City Police (Second Amendment) Act 1941 (The Madras Act XXII of 1941)- Re-enactment.

The provisions of the Madras City Police Act, 1888 had been found in practice to be insufficient effectively to check bucket shop activities in the City of Madras. The definitions of the expressions "Gaming" and "Instruments of gaming" were amended on the lines of the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887. The definition of "Gaming" as amended included the collection and soliciting of bets, the receipt and distribution of money and prizes and also any act intended to aid or facilitiate collection, soliciting of bets etc. The definition of "instruments of gaming" as amended included articles intended to be used for gaming and also the proceeds of any gaming and the money intended to be distributed in respect of gaming.

2. Section 3 amended section 37 of the City Police Act by substituting sub-sections (2) ,(3) and (4) for the existing sub-sections (2) and (3).

In new sub-section (2) provision had been made for penalizing the owner or occupier of a house, room, or place who permitted it to be used for purposes of gaming and also any person who had the care or management of or in any manner assisted in the conduct of bucket shops and also for the imposition of a minimum punishment on the lines of Bomaby Prevention of Gambling Act unless the court for special reasons to be recorded thought fit to impose a lesser penalty.

New sub-section (3) provided for punishment of any person found gaming on a horse race at a bucket shop or present there for the purpose of gaming.

New-sub section (4) provided for penalty for gaming on a horse race in a public street through fare or other public place.

As raids on bucket shops could be effected successfully only on secret information derived from informers, it was found necessary to encourage them by the grant of rewards. The amendment to section 50 of the City Police Act provided for payment of rewards in cases falling under new section 57 (2) (3) and (4)

3. The bill was published for public criticism. Objections were raised in respect of the provision to punish the more intention to aid or facilitate wagering etc. in clause 3 (i) and to the provision in clause 3 (2) (a) as being a source of harassing innocent landlords and to the provision for the levy of heavy penalties. They were over ruled as similar provisions existed in the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act and as the necessity of deterrent punishments was felt. An objection to giving rewards to informers was not pursued as rewards had to be granted for effecting successful raids on bucket shops. H.E the Governor of Madras enacted the Madras City Police (Second Amendment) Act 1941 (Madras Act XXII of 1941). It is considered necessary to re-enact this Act lest it should lapse on account of the revocation of the section 93 proclamation.

Draft memorandum for legislation.

Acts- The Madras City Police Act, 1888- Menance of Pathan money lenders- Regulation of the use of loud speakers in places of public resort- The Madras City Police and Towns Nuisances (Amendment) Act 1941 (Madras Act XXIII of 1941) Re-enactment.

The main object of the Madras City Police and Towns Nuisances (Amendment) Act. 1941 was to deal with the menance of Pathan money lenders in the City of Madras. Numerous complaints had been received by the Government that these money lenders ill treated their debtors. It was reported that they freely resorted to intimidation and threats of personal violence and that at times even criminal force was used by them for the recovery of their dues. There were cases where in the absence of the debtors the members of their families had been ~~intimidated~~ intimidates, and assaulted. Section 27 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 gave power to the police effectively to deal with cases of this kind. It was considered that a provision similar to that found in the Bombay Act but narrower in scope should be inserted in the Madras City Police Act, 1888. Under section 51 -A as inserted action could be taken only if the Commissioner of Police was satisfied not only that alarem, danger or harm to person or property or the commission of any offence involving violence would result from the movements or acts of a person but also that witnesses were not willing to come forward to give evidence by reason of apprehensions to their personal safety. Action was confined to persons who had not been born in the City of Madras or in the neighbouring districts. Before an order was passed against any person, he would be duly informed of the material allegatinns against him and given a reasnnable opportunity of defending himself. There was also provision for an appeal to the Government against any order passed by the Commissioner of Police.

Another object was to amend the Madras City Police Act, 1888 and Town Nuisances Act, 1889 so as to take power to control the indiscriminiate use of loud speakers in public places and thus prevent the annoyance caused to residents in the Neighbourhood. A definition of". publice place" was inserted in the two Acts to implement the amendment and also to simplify the language used in certain sections of the two Acts.

2. The Bill was published for criticism. The objections and suggestions received were considered by the Government. The intention was to make section 51-A (1) applicable only to persons born outside the City of Madras and its ~~suq~~ sub-urban areas- A suggestion to include Chittoor was not therefore considered necessary. Another suggestion to confer specifically on the Government the power to stay the opinion of the Commissioner's orders, if necessary, was also not considered necessary, as it made

as it made explicit what was already implied in the existing sections. H.E the Governor enacted the Madras City Police and Towns Nuisances (Amendment) Act 1941. It is considered necessary to re-enact the Act lest it should lapse on account of the revocation of the section 93 Proclamation.

Draft memorandum for legislation

Acts- Prevention of Cruelty to Animals-Empowering agents of the S.P.C.A to arrest offenders without warrant- The Madras City Police Towns Nuisances and Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Amendment) Act 1942 (Madras Act XX of 1942) Re.enactment.

Prior to 1942 there was no statutory provision under which the agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals could be empowere to arrest persons committing in their view offences relating to cruelty to animals. Under the law as it stood, the agents of the Society had to prefer complaints to magistrates on which summonses had to issue. It was often found impossible to trace the offenders and to have the summonses served on them with the result that the offenders often excaped punishment. It was, therefore, considered necessary to empower the agents ~~s-t~~ of the Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals especially authorized by the Provincial Government in that behalf, to arrest without warrant persons committing in their view any act constituting cruelty to animals which was punishable under section 53 of the Madras City Police Act, 1888 section 5 of the Towns Nuisances Act, 1889 or the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1890.

Section 13 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890, as it stood prior to 1942, laid down that only offences under section 4 (Practising phooka) were cognizable and consequently even a police officer had no power to arrest without warrant persons committing in his view offences other than those of falling under section 4 of the Act It was considered necessary in order effectively to prevent acts of cruelty to animals to make all offences under the Act cognizable so that the offenders might be arrested on the spot without warrant.

2. The necessary Bill was accordingly published for criticism as ~~as~~ no objections or suggestions were received. H.E the Governor enacted the Madras City Police, Towns Nuisances and Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Amendment) Act, 1942. It is considered necessary to re-enact this Act lest it should lapse on account of the revocation of the section 93 proclamation.

Draft memorandum for legislation

Acts- The Madras City Police Act, 1888- Powers of the Commissioner of Police under Section 7- Extention to the Deputy Commissioner of Police- The Madras City Police (Amendment) Act 1942 (Madras Act XXXI of 1942)- Re-enactment.

Under section 7 of the Madras City Police Act, 1888, the Commissioner of Police was by virtue of his office a Presidency Magistrate for certain limited purposes. It was considered desirable to amend that section so as to make Deputy Commissioners also Presidency Magistractes for the same purposes. Such a course would enable Deputy Commissioners themselves to remand accused persons to custody under section 167 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 without the necessity for reference to a Presidency Magistrate. It would also save the time of the regular magistracy in the city and effect some economy in Police escort and transport.

2. The Bill was published for public criticisms. Only a general objection to empowering police officers with magesterial powers was raised but was decided that it did not call for any special consideration. H.E the Governor enacted the Madras City Police Amendment Act 1942 (Madras Act XXXI of 1942) It is considered necessary to re-enact the Act lest it should lapse on account of the revocation of 93 section proclamation.

Draft memorandum for Legislation.

Acts- The Madras Gaming Act.1930- Wagering and betting on New York Cotton price figures- The Madras Gaming (Amendment) Act 1946 (Madras Act IV ofm1946) Re-enactment.

Wagering and betting on market prices of cotton had become prevalent in certain areas in this Province and many persons had been ruined by this form of gambling. The Madras High Court held that 'Gaming' as defined in section 3 of the Madras Gaming Act 1930 did not include wagering or betting of this kind. An amendment of this Act was found necessary so as to extend the scope of this definition to cover all forms of wagering and betting and to extend the difinitions of "common gaming-house" and "instruments of gaming" to cover gaming generally. Experience also revealed the need for embodying in the Act the amendments made to the Madras City Police Act by the Madras City Police (Second Amendment) Act. 1941. It was also found that successful raids on common gaming houses could be effected only on secret information received from informers and that to encourage such informers there should be a provision in the Gaming Act for payment of rewards, on the lines of section 50 of the City Police Act. Attention is invited to the draft memorandum for legislation to re-enact Madras Act XXII of 1941 at pp.3-4 ante.

2. A Bill to achieve the objects in view was published for criticism in English on 28-8-45 and in the languages of the province on 4-9-45. Only four representations were received altogether within the period of 2 months fixed for the receipt of objections from the public. Of these two were strongly in favour of the Bill and the other two against it. The objectinns did not call for any special consideration. H.E the Governor enacted the Madras Gaming (Amendment) Act 1946 (Madras Act IV of 1946). It is considered necessary to re-enact the Act as it would lapse an account of the revocation of section 93 proclamation.

Draft memorandum for legislation

Act-The Madras Hackney Carriage (Amendment) Act 1941 (Madras Act I of 1941) Re-enactment.

On accout of the large increase in the number of rickshaws in the City of Madras during the 20 years proceeding 1940 considerable difficulty was felt in controlling them. The excess of supply over demand led to the rickshaw-men deserting the stands and causing general obstruction to traffic by touting for fares. As a means of dealing with this traffic problem, it was considered desirable to empower the Commissioner of Police to limit the number of Hackney carriages(which term includes rickshaws) that may be registered in the City of Madras under the Madras Hackney Carriage Act 1911.

It was therefore proposed to amend section 6 of the Madras Hackney Carriage Act, 1911 empowering the Commissioner of police, Madras to limit the number of vehicles of any description which may be registered annually, in which case no vehicle of that description shall be registered inany year in excess of the number so limited. The Bill was published for criticism. The objections received did not call for any special consideration H.E the Governor. enacted the Madras Hackney Carriage (Amendment) Act 1941. It is considered necessary to re-enact this act, lest it should lapse an account of the revocation of the Section 93 Proclamation.

Sd- x x x x x x x
Hon'ble Minister for Home.

True Copy

MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HELD AT FORT ST. GEORGE ON WEDNESDAY THE 10th SEPTEMBER, 1947.

The Hon'ble the Prime Minister presided.

PRESENT.

The Hon'ble Dr. P.Subbarayan.
The Hon'ble Dr. T.S.S.Rajan
The Hon'ble Sri M.Bhaktavatsalam.
The Hon'ble Sri B.Gopala Reddi.
The Hon'ble Mr. Daniel Thomas.
The Hon'ble Sri H.Sitarama Reddi.
The Hon'ble Sri K.Chandramouli.
The Hon'ble Sri T.S.Avinashilingam
The Hon'ble Sri K.Madhava Menon.
The Hon'ble Sri Kala Venkata Rao.
The Hon'ble Sri A.B.Shetty.
The Hon'ble Sri V.Kurmayya.

AGENDA.

Madras Gaming Act, 1930- Wagering and betting on New York Cotton Price figures- The Madras Gaming (Amendment) Act, 1946 (Madras Act IV of 1946). Re-enactment.

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p.t.o

ORDER:-

It was decided that the Act should be re-enacted but that it should include all gambling on prices of all commodities.

Sd/- O.P. Ramaswamy Reddy.

Sd/- x x
Home Department.

True Copy

Home Department.

The Madras Gaming (Amendment) Act, 1946 (Madras Act IV of 1946)

STATEMENT

Wagering and betting on market prices of cotton have become prevalent in certain areas in this Province and many persons have been ruined by this form of gambling. The Madras High Court has held that "gaming" as defined in section 3 of the Madras Gaming Act, 1930 does not include wagering or betting of this kind. An amendment of this Act was found necessary so as to extend the scope of this definition to cover all forms of wagering and betting and to extend the definitions of "common gaming-house" and "instruments of gaming" to cover gaming generally. Experience also revealed the need for embodying in the Act the amendments made to the Madras City Police Act by the Madras City Police (Second Amendment) Act, 1941. It was also found that successful raids on common gaming-houses could be effected only on secret information received from infromers and that to encourage such informers there should be a provision in the Gaming Act for payment of rewards, on the lines of section 50 of the City Police Act.

True Copy

Home Department.

Draft Memorandum for Legislation:-

Acts- The Madras Gaming Act 1930- Wagering and betting on New York Cotton price figures- The Madras Gaming (Amendment) Act 1946 (Madras Act IV of 1946) Reenactment.

Wagering and betting on market prices of cotton had become prevalent in certain areas in this Province and many persons had been ruined by this form of gambling. The Madras High Court held that "gaming" as defined in section 3 of the Madras Gaming Act 1930 did not include wagering or betting of this kind. An amendment of this Act was found necessary so as to extend the scope of this definition to cover all forms of wagering and betting and to extend the definitions of "common gaming house" and "instruments of gaming" to cover gaming generally. Experience also revealed the need for embodying in the Act the amendments made to the Madras City Police Act by the Madras City Police (Second Amendment) Act, 1941. It was also found that successful raids on common gaming houses could be effected only on secret information received from informers and that to encourage such informers there should be a provision in the Gaming Act for payment of rewards, on the lines of section 50 of the City Police Act. Attention is invited to the draft memorandum for legislation to reenact Madras Act XXII of 1941 at pp. 7-8 ante.

2. A Bill to achieve the objects in view was published for criticism in English on 23-8-45 and in the 4 languages of the Provice on 4-9-45. Only four representations were received altogether within the period of 2 months fixed for the receipt of objections from the public. Of these two were strongly in favour of the Bill and the other two against it. The objections did not call for any special consideration. H.E the

Governor enacted the Madras Gaming (Amendment) Act 1946 (Madras Act IV of 1946). It is considered necessary to re-enact the Act as it would lapse on account of the revocation of section 93 proclamation.

3. For orders whether legislation to re-enact the Madras Gaming (Amendment) Act 1946 (Madras act IV of 1946) will be undertaken.

True Copy

Home Department.

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NOTE FOR THE CABINET.

Acts- The Madras Gaming Act 1930-Wagering and betting on New York Cotton price figures- The Madras Gaming (Amendment) Act 1946 (Madras Act IV of 1946) Re-enactment.

The Madras Gaming (Amendment) Act, 1946 was passed by His Excellency the Governor during section 93 situation. The operation of Section 93 of the Govt. of India, act 1935, has been revoked with effect from 30th April 1946. The Act will have force for a period of two years after that date and will lapse on 1st May 1948. unless action is taken in the meantime to re-enact it.

2. The circumstances under which the Act was passed are as follows:-

Wagering and betting on market prices of cotton had become prevalent in certain areas in this Province and many persons had been ruined by this form of gambling. The Madras High Court held that "gaming" as defined in section 3 of the Madras Gaming Act, 1930, did not include wagering or betting of this kind. An amendment of this Act was found necessary so as to extend the scope of this definition to cover all forms of wagering and betting and to extend the definitions of "common gaming house" and instruments of gaming" to cover gaming generally. It was also found that successful raids on common gaming houses could be effected only by secret information received from informers and that to encourage such informers there shold be a provision in the Gaming Act for payment of rawards, on the lines of Section 50 of the ~~City~~ City Police Act.

A Bill to achieve the objects in view was published for criticism in English on 28th August 1945 and in the languages of the Province on 4th September 1945. Only four representations were received altogether within the period of 2 months fixed for the receipt of objections from the public. Of these, two were strongly in favour of the Bill and the other two against it. The objections did not call for any special consideration. His Excellency the Governor enacted the Madras Gaming (Amendment) Act 1946 (Madras Act IV of 1946)

3. The Finance Dept. have agreed to the re-enactment of the Act. The Legal Dept. have noted that the provision for payment of one half of the fine etc. to informers of Police Officers, who may have assisted in the detection of offenders, which is based on the provision in the Police Act, is a question of principle of considerable importance. When a draft memorandum for legislation with reference to Sectt. Instructions 32(2) was circulated Sri K.R. Karant, H.M (Revenue) minuted as follows:-

".... Regarding the Act on betting on Cotton (Act IV of 1946) I have been informed during my tour in South Kanara, that the Act is not adequate and that the police are making money out of it and that betting is going on underground inspite of the Act..... I would like to know from the Dept. how they have worked in actual practice and also the opinion of the Advocate-General. There is enough time for all this as the Acts would expire only in 1948. May I also suggest to H.M (Law) that after getting these opinions he might call for a discussion formal or informal, so that we might thrash out all details....."

As regards betting referred to above the matter was brought to the notice of the Government by a L.A.Q in July1946 and instructions were issued to the D.Ms concerned to see that the police take effective steps to prosecute the principal offenders who are at the back of the gambling. Again in connection with a L.A.Q in April 1947 it was considered that the existing law is adequate to put down this form of gambling.

4. The Govt. have under consideration the question of amending the Madras Gaming Act of 1930 so as to prohibit wagering or betting on Horse races. Steps are being taken to introduce the Bill in the next Session in the Assembly. That bill proposes to amend the diffnition of 'Gaming' so far as it relates to horse races. Hence if the Bill in this file is introduced after the passing of the amendment referred to above, the definition of "Gaming" proposed will have to be suitably amended.

5. It was decided in the Cabinet Meeting held on the 21st April 1947, that each Hon'ble Minister should consider the Acts passed during the Section 93 Regime so far as his portfolio is concerned and that the matter should be brought up again after such examination when the file was circulated after examination H.M (Home) minuted that the Act should be re-enacted.

It is for orders whether the Madras Gaming (Amendment) Act 1946 (Madras Act IV of 1946) may be re-enacted.

True Copy

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTE FOR THE CABINET.

Acts- The Madras Gaming Act 1930- Wagering and betting on New York Cotton price figures- The Madras Gaming (Amendment) Act, 1946 (Madras Act IV of 1946) Re-enactment.

The Madras Gaming (Amendment) Act, 1946 was passed by His Excellency the Governor during section 93 situation. The operation of Section 93 of the Government of India Act, 1935 has been revoked with effect from 30th April 1946. The Act will have force for a period of two years after that date and will lapse on 1st May 1948, unless action is taken in the meantime to re-enact it.

2. The circumstances under which the Act was passed are as follows:-

Wagering and betting on market prices of cotton had become prevalent in certain areas in this Province and many persons had been ruined by this form of gambling. The Madras High Court held that "gaming" as defined in section.3 of the Madras Gaming Act 1930, did not include wagering or betting of this kind. An amendment of this Act was found necessary so as to extend the scope of this definition to cover all forms of wagering and betting and to extend the definitions of "common gaming house" and "instruments of gaming" to cover gaming generally. It was also found that successful raids on common gaming houses coulld be effected only by secret information received from informers and that to encourage such informers there shoud be a provision in the Gaming Act for payment of rewards, on the lines of Section 50 of the City Police Act.

A Bill to achieve the objects in view was published for criticism in English on 28th August 1945 and in the language of the Province on 4th September 1945. Only four representations were received altogether within the period of 2 months fixed for the receipt of objections from the public. Of these, two were strongly in favour of the Bill and the other two against it. The objections did not call for any special consideration. His Excellency the Governor enacted the Madras Gaming (Amendment) Act, 1946 (Madras Act IV of 1946)

3. The Finance Department have agreed to the re-enactment of the Act. The Legal Department have noted that the provision for payment of one half of the fine etc. to informers or Police Officers, who may have assisted in the detection of offenders, which is based on the provision in the Police Act is a question of principle of considerable importance. When a draft memorandum for legislation with reference to Secretariat Instructions 32(2) was circulated Sri K.Q. Karant, ex-H.M. (Revenue) minuted as follows:-

"..... Regarding the Act on betting on Cotton (Act IV of 1946), I have been informed during my tour in South Kanara, that the Act is not adequate and that the Police are making money out of it and that betting is going on underground inspite of the Act.....I would like to know from the Department how they have worked in actual practice and also the opinion of the Advocate General. There is enough time for all this as the Act would expire only in 1948. May I also suggest to H.M. (Law) that after getting these opinions he might call for a discussion formal or informal, so that we might thrash out all details..."

As regards betting referred to above, the matter was brought to the notice of the Government by a Legislative Assembly Question in July 1946 and instructions were issued to the District Magistrates concerned to see that the Police take effective steps to prosecute the principal offenders who are at the back of the gambling. Again in connection with L.A.Q in April 1947, it was considered that the existing law is adequate to put down this form of gambling.

4. The Government have under consideration ~~to~~ the question of amending the Madras Gaming Act of 1930, so as to prohibit wagering or betting on horse races. Steps are being taken to introduce the Bill in the next Session in the Assembly. That bill proposes to amend the definition of "Gaming" so far as it relates to horse races. Hence if the Bill in this file is introduced after the passing of the amendment referred to above, the definition of "Gaming " proposed will have to be suitably amended.

5. It was decided in the Cabinet Meeting held on the 21st April 1947, that each Hon'ble Minister should consider the Acts passed during Section 93 Regime so far as his portfolio is concerned and that the matter should be brought up again after such examination when the file was circulated after examination. H.M (Home) minuted that the Act should be re-enacted.

It is for orders whether the Madras Gaming (Amendment) Act 1946 (Madras Act IV of 1946) may be re-enacted.

Sd/- xx xx
Hon'ble Minister (Home)

True Copy.

C No.34326 D/47

seting of the Council of Ministers held at Fort St.George on Monday ne 21st April 1947.

His Excellency the Governor presided.

PRESENT.

The Hon'ble Sri O.P.Ramaswamy Reddiar,
The Hon'ble Dr. P.Subbaroyan.
The Hon'ble Dr.T.S.Rajan.
The Hon'ble Sri M.Bhaktavatsalam.
The Hon'ble Sri B.Gopal Reddy
The Hon'ble Mr. Daniel Thomas.
The Hon'ble Sri H.Sitarama Reddy.
The Hon'ble Sri K.Chandramouli
The Hon'ble Sri K.Madhava Menon.
The Hon'ble Sri Kala Venkata Rao.
The Hon'ble Sri A.B.Shetty
The Hon'ble Sri V.Kurmayya.

AGENDA

Acts. The Madras Acts passed by His Excellency the Governor during section 93 situation- Re-enactment.

RDER:-

It was decided that each Hon'ble Minister would consider the Acts passed during the Section 93 Regime so far as his portfolio is concerned and that the matter should be brought up again after such examination.

True Copy ARCHIBALD NYE.

SPECIAL Government of Madras.

Legal Department.

U.C. Note No.3331-14 dated the 8th Decr. 1947.

THE MADRAS RE-ENACTING AND REPEALING NO.I BILL. 1947

Departments of the Secretariat are informed that the Madras Re-enacting and Repealing (No. I) Bill, 1947, is being published in tomorrow's Fort St.George Gazette.

2. Acts which have not been included in this Bill will be included in the Bill which will be called the Madras Re-enacting and Repealing Bill (No.II), 1948, which it is proposed to publish very early in January next.

3. Departments of the Secretariat are requested to send to this Department not later than the 22nd December 1947 all the files relating to the Acts to be re-enacted or repealed which have NOT been included in Bill No.I or have not been sent to this Department so far.

4. A copy of the note of this Department which was circulated to the Hon'ble the Ministers is furnished to the Departments for information.

K.V. Rajagopalan,
Joint Secretary to Government.

To
The Departments of the Secretariate (all sections)
Forwarded/By order.

Sd/- x x
Superintendent.

True Copy

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

The Madras Re-enacting and Repealing Bill,1947.

170 Acts were enacted by His Excellency the Governor during the period between the 30th October 1939 and the 30th April 1946 when the Proclamation under section 93 of the Government of India Act, 1935, was in force. Sub-section (4) of the above section provided that these Acts would have effect only for a period of two years from the date on which the Proclamation ceased to have effect, unless they were sooner repealed or re-enacted. Section 93 was repealed by the India (Provisional Constitution) Order, 1947, but paragraph 6 of that order expressly provides that not withstanding such repeal, the laws passed during the section 93 situation shall remain in force for the period for which theynw would have remained in force if section 93 had been at all material times in operation. The above Acts will therefore be in force only until the 30th April 1948, unless they are- re-enacted before that date. The examination by the Departments of the Secretariate of the Acts passed during the section 93 situation with a view to decide which of them should be repealed and which of them retained with or without modifications, has been completed and the orders of Government have been obtained, in the majority of cases. Government have decided that some of the Acts may be allowed to lapse. Some other Acts are being dealt with in Bills which are either pending in the Legislature or will be introduced shortly in the Legislature. One of the Acts, the Madras Finance Act, 1943, has already been repealed by the Madras Finance (No.2) Act, 1943.

2. Those Act which Goverment consider should be re-enacted with or without modifications or repealed are proposed to be included in a Bill called the Madras Re-enacting and Repealing Bill, 1947; the Acts re-enacted without modifications are included in the First Schedule to the Bill, the Acts to be re-enacted with modifications in the Second Schedule, and the Acts to be repealed in the Third Schedule. It is also proposed to add an Annexure to the Bill containing the text of the relevant Acts in the form in which they are to be re-enacted, or in the case of Acts to be repealed in the form in which they are to be repealed, together with a statement of the reasons for the re-enactment, modification or repeal in each case.

3. The number of Acts proposed to be re-enacted or repealed as a result of the orders of Government passed up to the 15th September 1947 was 93 . A draft of the Bill including the matter relating to the above 93 Acts has been printed up and a proof copy of it is placed below. The proof has also been checked by all the Departments except the E&P M. Department.

4. After the 15th September and upto date, orders have been received in respect of 25 Acts and the matter has been sent to the Press but it will take some time before the proof is received and checked.

5. Orders of Goverment have yet to be passed in respect of 27 Acts. It is desirable to introduce the Bill as so far finalised, as the Madras Re-enacting and Repealing Bill No.I. It is submitted that the remaining Acts which are to be re-enacted or repealed may be introduced at a subsequent meeting of the Legislature as the Madras Re-enacting and Repealing Bill, No. II. It is not desirable to postpone the introduction of the Bill until orders have been passed on all the Acts, as there may not then be sufficient time left for the Legislature to consider the matter.

6- Submitted to H.M(Home) for perusal of the Bill, for approval of the Statement of Objects and Reasons at page 12 of the proof below, and also for the approval of the procedure indicated above.

7. After approval by H.M (Home,) a copy of the Bill will be circulated to each of the Hon'ble Ministers simultaneously. When doing so, the attention of each of the Hon(ble Ministers will be specially invited to the Acts with which he is concerned. Then, the Bill may be placed before an informal meeting of the Ministers with a view to its introduction early in December Perhaps, the best course is to refer the Bill to a Join Select Committee of both the Houses.

K.V. Rajagopalan,
Joint Secretary to Government

25-11-47

I agree that we may re-enact and repeal these Acts by means of two Bills. The Statement of Objects and Reasons is approved. Let the Bill be circulated to all H.Ms. as suggested by J.S Legal. I think the best course will be to have a Joint Select Committee

P.Subbaroyan,
H.M (Home)
19-11-47.

With reference to the minutes of H.M (Home) above, a copy of the Bill may be circulated to each of the Hon'ble Ministers simultaneously.

The portions of the Bill containing the text of the Acts in the form in which they are to be re-enacted or repealed and the Statement of the reasons for the re-enactment, modification or repeal in each case, with which H.M ( ) is concerned are kept together and will be found at flag ( ) and the special attentin of the H.M may be invited to those portions.

K.V. Rajagopalan,
Joint Secretary to Government.
25-11-47

True Copy

Copy of U.O. Note No.1222/47-1 Legal Dept. dated 2nd Feb. 1948.

Acts passed during the section 93 situation-re-enactment or repeal- files- called for.

Departments of the Secretariat are requested to send to this Department urgently all files relating to the re-enactment or repeal, as the case may be, of the Acts which have been included in the Madras Re-enacting and Repealing (No I) Bill, 1948, and the Madras Re-enacting and Repealing (No.II) Bill, 1948. A list of the Acts with which each Department is concerned is enclosed. The files are required for reference in connection with the meeting of the Joint Select Committee which will shortly consider the Bills.

True Copy

C.No. 10175-N/48 Home Department.

Copies to Sections for necessary action.
D- Item 26

Sd/- x x x
Superintendent.

Home Department.

1
2 xx xx

26. The Madras Gaming (Amendment) Act 1948 (M.AIV of 1946)

True Copy

Copy of U.O. Note No.6835/48-1 dated 2nd June 1948 of Legal Department.

Acts passed during the section 93 situation-Re-enactment

Files relating to the re-enactment or repeal of the Acts included in the Madras Re-enacting and Repealing (No.I) Bill 1947 the Madras Reenacting (NO.II) Bill, 1948 and the Madras Lapsed Acts (Removal of Doubts) Bill 1948 are being received in this Department from the other departments of the Secretariat with the enquiry whether the above Bills have become law a copy of the Acts may be furnished to them. Departments are informed that the Madras ~~Re-enacting and the~~ Re-enacting and the Madras Re-enacting and Re-pealing (No.I) Bill 1947 has been enacted as Madras Act VII of 1948 and that the Madras Re-enacting (No.II) Bill, 1948 has been enacted as Madras Act VIII of 1948. The above Acts were published in the Extraordinary issue of part IV B of the Fort St.George Gazette dated the 28th April 1948. The Madras Lapsed Acts (Removal of Doubts) Bill 1948 has been enacted as Madras Act V of 1948 and published in Part IV B of the Fort St.George Gazette dated 27th April 1948. Departments of the Secretariate are also informed that no spare copies of the Acts are available in this Department and that G.O. copies of the Acts ~~are~~may ~~available~~ be obtained from the C.R.B. if available.

(Forwarded/Byorder)

Sd/- x x x
Superintendent.

Copy to all Sections.

True Copy

C.No.34526 D/47 Home Department

Acts. The Madras Gaming Act, 1930- Wagering and betting on New York Cotton price figures- The Madras Gaming (Amendment) Act- 1946 (Madras act IV of 1946)- Re-enactment.

The Madras Gaming (Amendment) Act, 1946 was passed by His Excellency the Governor during section 93 situation. The operation of section 93 of the Government of India Act, 1935, has been revoked with effect from 30th April 1946. The Act will have force for a period of two years after that date and will lapse on 1st May 1948, unless action is taken in the meantime to re-enact it.

2. The circumstances under which the Act was passed were as follows:-

Wagering and betting on market prices of cotton had become prevalent in certain areas in this Province and many persons had been ruined by this form of gambling. The Madras High Court held that "gaming" as defined in section 3 of the Madras Gaming Act, 1930, did not include wagering or betting of this kind. An amendment of this Act was found necessary as so as to extend the scope of this definition to cover all forms of wagering and betting and to extend the definitions of "common gaming-house" and "instruments of gaming" to cover gaming generally. It was also found that successful raids on common gaming houses could be effected only by secret information received from informers and that to encourage such informers there should be a provision in the Gaming Act for payment of rewards, on the lines of section 50 of the City Policy Act.

A Bill to achieve the objects in view was published for criticism in English on 28th August 1945 and in the languages of the Province on 4th September 1945. Only four representations were received altogether within the period of 2 months fixed for the receipt of objections from the public. Of these, two were strongly in favour of the Bill and the other two against it. The objections did not call for any special consideration His Excellency the Governor enacted the Madras Gaming (Amendment) Act 1946 (Madras Act IV of 1946)

3. The Fin. Dept. has agreed to the re-enactment of the Act. The Legal Dept. have noted that the provision for payment of one half of the fine etc. to informers of Police Officers, who may have assisted in the detection of offenders, which is based on the provision in the Police Act, is a question of principle of considerable importance. When a draft memorandum for legislation with reference to Sect. Instructions 52 (2) was circulated the late H.M. (Revenue) minuted as follows:-

"... Regarding the Act on betting on Cotton (Act IV of 1946), I have been informed during my tour in South Kanara, that the Act is not adequate and that the police are making money out of it and that betting is going on underground inspite of the Act..... I would like to know from the Dept. how they have worked in actual practice and also the opinion of the Advocate-General. There is enough time for all this as the Acts would expire only in 1948. May I also suggest to H.M (Law) that afrer getting these opinions he might call for a discussion formal or informal, so that we might thrash out all details....."

4. The Government have under consideration the question of amending the Madras Gaming Act of 1930, so as to prohibit wagering or betting on Horse Races. Steps are being taken to introduce the Bill in the next Session in the Assembly. That bill propose to amend the definition of "Gaming" so far as it relates to horse races. Hence if the Bill in this file is introduced after passing of the amendment referred to above, the definition of "Gaming proposed will have to be suitably amended. This may be borne in mind when the Bill is actually drafted.

5. It was decided in the Cabinet Meeting held on the 21st April 1947, that each Hon'ble Minister should consider the Acts passed during the Section 93 Regime so far as his portfolio is concerned and that the matter should be brought up again after such examination. The provisions proposed to be reenacted so far as they are identical with those in the top file relating to the amendment of the Madras City Police Act, orders passed in that file will apply to this case also.

As regards H.M's remarks regarding betting on cotton prices extracted on p. 2 ante, the matter was brought to the notice of the Government by a L.A.Q. in July 1946 and instructions were issued to the D.Ms concerned to see that the Police take effective steps to prosecute the principal offenders who are at the back of the gambling Again in connection with a L.A.Q in April 1947 it was considered that the existing law is adequate to put down this form of gambling. It would therefore seem necessary to re-enact the amending Act.

The file may be circulated to H.M (Home) for orders whether legislation to reenact the Madras Gaming (Amendment) Act, 1946 (Madras Act IV of 1946) will be undertaken (The draft Memorandum for legislatinn is on pp. 16-17 c.f)

May be re-enacted.

Sd- xx x x xx

I agree that the act should be re-enacted.

Sd- x x x

Home (Department)

Please see H.M's orders above. According to the decision on p.13 c.f the case should be placed before the cabinet again. In connection with the re-enactment of the Madras City Police (Amendment) Act, 1940, the Legal Dept. have noted that it is sufficient if that enactment is included in their general Bill, relating to the re-enactment of the Acts passed during the sec. 93 situation which will be circulated to all H.Ms. and H.E in due course. This file may therefore be sent to the Legal Dept. for including the Madras Gaming (Amendment) Act 1946 also in their general Bill

Legal Department.

As pointed out in another file very recently, the Madras City Police (Amendment) Act stands on a very special footing, and the action recommended in the case of that Act cannot be regarded as a precedent in cases where the Amending Act passed during the section 93 situation raises a substantial issue or issues. The Amending Act referred to in this file does raise a substantial i issue. The usual procedure may therefore be followed in this case.

Sd- x x x

Legal U.O. No.8891/47-1/4.8.47.

.....

Home Department.

Please see the Legal Dept's note above. With reference to the decision on p.13 of a draft Cabinet Note submitted is for approval. The file may be sent to the Chief Secretary for perusal before circulation.

. . . . .

Home U.O No.34326 D/47-2
dated 8.8.47.

May now be circulated.

The file may now be sent to Public Department for inclusion of the subject in the agenda and for use during the Cabinet Meeting.

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Home Department.

With reference to the decision of the Cabinet on p.24 of the following is submitted:-

It was reported to the Government in 1944, that the gambling on the New York Cotton price- figures was widespread in the West Godavari district and in the Northern Circars, and that many persons had been ruined by this form of gambling. As the High Court held that "gambling " as defined in the Madras Gaming Act, 1930, did not include wagering and betting of this nature, the necessary amendment to the Madras Gaming Act, 1930, was introduced by the Madras Gaming (Amendment) Act, 1946 (Madras Act IV/46) Section 3 of the Act, as amended, extended the definitions of "common gaming-house" and "instruments of gaming" to cover gaming generally

Though the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Madras Gaming (Amendment) Bill, 1945 which was eventually passed viz the Madras Gaming (Amendment) act, 1946, referred to at 'A' above, stated that the wagering and betting on market prices of cotton had become prevalent in certain areas in this Province, the definitions, as amended, were in general terms and is calculated to cover gaming generally and will therefore, apply to gambling on the prices of other commodities also besides cotton.

It will therefore appear that no alteration of the definitions in Sec. 3 of the Madras Gaming Act as amended by Madras Act IV of 1946, is necessary. But the Statement of Objects and Reasons to new Bill which may be introduced to re-enact Madras Act IV of 1946, may specifically say that it is intended to prevent gambling on prices of all commodities.

Legal may be requested to advise on this point.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

I agree with the views expressed at A and B above.

It is presumed that this Act is to be included in the General Re-enacting and Repealing Bill which is under preparation in this Department.

Legal U.O No.10175/47-1
dated 22.9.47

Home Department

Legal Dept. agreed with this Dept's views at "A" and "B" on p.5 above.

2. The Legal Dept's presumption at "C" on p.p. 5-6 above is correct. The file may be sent to them for necessary action.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

Necessary entries relating to Madras Act IV of 1946 have been included in the First Schedule to the Madras Re-enacting and Repealing No II (Bill 1947 - see page 1 of (H)

2. In pursuance of this Department U.O. note No.3331-1 dated the 26th March 1947, a draft of the Statement of Objects and Reasons to be included in respect of the Act is put up at flag (H) and is for acceptance in the Home Department.

Home Department.

The draft Statement of objects and Reasons at flag (H) may be accepted in this Dept. and the file may be returned to Legal.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

The extracts of the Schedule and Statement of Objects and Reasons have been removed from the file and retained in this Department for use in connection with the draft Madras Re-enacting and Repealing Bill. After the Bill is finally ready, it will be sent

to the Home Department in due course for checking the entries with which they are concerned. This file is not required in this Department at present and is therefore returned to the Home Department.

Home Department

Please see the Legal Dept's note at "A" on p.6 ante. This may lie over till the Bill referred to by them is received for checking the relevent entries.

Please see the Legal Dept's U.O. Note at p.26 c.f with reference to Para 5 of that U.O. Note, the file may be sent to the Legal Dept.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

Only files relating to Acts to be- re-enacted or repealed, which have not been included in the Madras Re-enacting and Repealing (No.I) Bill or have not been sent to this Department so far, were required to be sent. Madras Act IV of 1946 has been included in the Madras Re-enacting and Repealing (No.II) Bill 1948. This file is therefore not required in this Department.

2. M. on page 2 ante Madras Act IV of 1946 will require modification if the Bill at flage (G) becomes law and is brought into force before the Madras Re-enacting and Repealing (No.II) Bill is passed. Home may be requested to send the necessary intimation to this Department in time so that Madras Act IV of 2946 may be modified suitably, if necessary.

Attended to A above quickly.

==

"A" above:- Notice was given on 16-12-47 to introduce the Madras City Police and Gaming (Amendment) Bill, 1947 at the present meeting of the Legislative Assembly. This may lie over till the Bill is passed.

Please see the Legal Dept. 's U.O. Note on pp. 30-32 c.f. This Section is concerned with item 26 on p.32 cf. The file may be sent to the Legal Dept. for reference in connection with the meeting of the Joint Select Committee.

U.O. No.34326-D/48-8
dated 11.2.48.

Home Department

The Bill to re-enact the Madras Gaming (Amendment) Act, 1946 (Madras Act, IV of 1946) was included in the first schedule to the Madras Re-enacting and repealing (No.II) Bill 1948 which was ordered to be published in the Gazette in G.O. No.45 Legal, dated 10.2.48. The Bill as re-enacted has been published in the Gazette dated 28-4-1948. The Bill has been re-enacted above Act VIII dated 1948) It has been ordered in G.O. No.85 Legal dated 28-4-1948 to published in the F.S.G.G.

No further action is called for in this file. The papers may be recorded for future reference.

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G.O. Ms. No.2514 dated 2-7-48
Acts. Madras Gaming (Amendment) Act, 1946- Re-enacted- Papers Recorded.

(Recorded as G.O. Ms. No.2514 Home dated 2.7.48)
True Copy

Superintendent/ Madras Record Office